

## Abstract 188

**TITLE:** Monitoring Our Effectiveness: The CDC HIV Prevention Indicators Project in Massachusetts

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**BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES:** To examine a set of impact measures for monitoring trend in large-scale prevention effectiveness among four populations in Massachusetts: injection drug users (IDU), men who have sex with men (MSM), child-bearing women (CBW), and high risk heterosexuals (HI&I). Measures of the epidemic in these populations can be classified into four domains (of influence on HIV transmission): biological, behavioral, service and social/policy.

**METHODS:** Indicators are based on existing data from local sources including: the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) HIV/AIDS Bureau, Division of STD Prevention and Control, Division of AIDS Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Registry of Vital Statistics, and the Massachusetts Department of Education. Indicator data were analyzed with attention to 5-year trends (when available) and stratified according to sex, age, and racial/ethnic group.

**RESULTS:** The table presents selected indicator data representing each domain and population.

<u>Domain</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Biological	AIDS Rate/100,000	IDU 15+	11.2	4.6	59%↓
Biological	Rectal Gonorrhea Rate/100,000	MSM 15+	2.6	3.0	13%↑
Biological	Gonorrhea Rate/100,000	Women 15+	45.4	40.5	11%↓
Behavioral	Condom Use (%)	9 – 12 graders	55.0%	57.0%	4%↑
Behavioral	2 or More Current Sex Partners (%)	9 – 12 graders	8.1%	6.8%	16%↓
Service	Syringe Distribution/100,000	IDU 18-64	2430	3246	25%↑
Service	No Prenatal Care/10,000 births	CBW 15+	<u>1993</u> 35.6	<u>1995</u> 37.2	4%↑
Social/policy	Criminal penalties for syringe possession exist with exceptions for NEP clients				
Social/policy	Gay Anti-discrimination legislation in existence				

**CONCLUSION:** The data show encouraging trends particularly among in-school youth. Gaps in available data, particularly behavioral data among IDU and MSM point to the need for supplemental indicators and/or the creation of additional data collection systems. HIV prevention indicators highlight population-specific risk in a more timely manner than AIDS case data and thus will provide a useful tool for prevention planning.

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